POETRY AND POTATOES. The writer of the following lines seems to have quite as much taste for good potatoes as for poor poetry. The verses are copied from that quizzical Paper, the Boston Carpet Bag:

THE EYE I LOVE. Let the artist and the poet Paint the eye of melting blue; Talk of Heaven, when it looketh Its low-drooping fringes through. Let the lover sigh and languish, Half curaptured at the shrine Of some proud and peerless beauty,

With the spell of two dark eyne. Let the sweet bewitching hazel Shed its arrowy rays of light-And the grey eye beam contentment, Like a star upon the night.

Yet from blue, and black, and hazel, And gray eyes less rapture drink I, Than I feel when fondly gazing On the new, sweet, mealy pink eye.

THE SILVER BIRD'S NEST.... BY MISS II. F. GOULD. A stranded soldier's epaulette The waters cast ashore ; A little winged rover met. And eyed it o'er and o'er. The silver bright so pleased her sight, On that lone idle vest, She knew not why she should deny Herself a silver nest.

The shining wire she pecked and twirled. Then bore it to her bough ; While on a flowery twig 'twas curied, The bird can show you how ; But when enough of that bright stuff The cunning builder bore, Her house to make, she would not take, Nor did she covet more.

And when the little artisan, With neither pride nor guilt, Had entered in her pretty plan, Her resting place had built, With here and there a plume to spare, About herown light form, Of these, inlaid with skill, she made A lining soft and warm.

But do you think the tender broad She fondled there and fed, Were prouder when they understood The sheen about their bed? Do you suppose they ever rose Of higher powers possessed Because they knew and peeped and grew Within a silver nest?

A MINER'S SERMON.

A young physician, who, after having received his diploma from one of our Medical Colleges, finding that there was no chance of gaining a liveliof his nativity, concluded to pack up his tools, and emigrate to the Land of Gold on the Pacifiic, Here he found no better encouragement in the practice of medicine, for which he had been duly prepared, and licensed. As a last resort, he turned miner, and exchanged the scalpel for the pick-axe. In a recent letter to a friend at home, he embodies a sort of valedictory sermon to his last pursuit, which is well worth perusal. We copy it for the edification of our readers:

"Why will ye dig?"-Son of man! for the light of whose presence my spirit yearneth and my bowels grumbleth, dost thou ask me why? Is it not written that fortune smiles upon fools? And for the sake of these smiles, hath not thy servant been making a fool, yea an ass of himself, in vain? For five years and ten days he has sojourned in this place-he has dived into the water-he has torn ancient rocks from their resting places, and removed them afar off-he has likewise torn his breeches in parts not to be spoken of!-he has rooted into the mud like unto a swine. His beard hath grown long-the skin upon his hands and face hath changed its color until he is now likened unto a wild beast, and his garments are rent and soiled, so that "sackcloth and ashes" would be as fine as linen and purple to him. He would fain feed on husks, but there are none. Yea, he who in times past was wont to fair sumptuously, and to grumble over greater delicacies than were piled upon the table of Dives, now snuffs with gladness the fragrance of pork and beans, and knashes his teeth impatiently over a frying slapjack. He bolteth a raw onion with unspeakable avidity, Potatoe skins fear his presence, beef vanishes from before him, and dogs look in vain for the bones. He sighs for the flesh pots of Egypt, and mourns over the barrenness of the land. In his sleep, nevertheless, the good angel of the past deigns to visit him, and delightful visions are opened to his recollection, for a delicious "bill of fare" floats before the mind of the dreamer, and he orders "oysters and terrapin for six," only to awaken to his infernal slapjacks

All this hath thy servant endured. Is he not then a fool, an abomination in the sight of wisdom? And is it not unto such, and such only, that fortune dispenses her favors? Yet she hath deserted me, I approach her and she fleeth! I "double on her trail," and she turneth away! I await her coming and she stands still! I secrete myself in her path, and seize her unawares! But she glideth off, as though I had caught a hog by his greased tail! Sie transit, I exclaim, as with a sick heart I revile

poverty and curse fortune. Lot are not these evils? And wherefore should they be visited upon thy servant? Surely he hath not sinned as other men sinneth? He hath not coveted his neighbor's ox, nor his ass, nor his man servant, nor his maid servant-for be it known unto thee that there are no maid servants here. He has abided by the "Law and the Prophets," but the

profits have not abided by him! Now, therefore, I renounce these diggins-I absquatualate the premises-I 'vamose the ranch'-I take off-I put out-I go-I slope-I depart withour scrip or provender, taking no heed for the morrow, for the morrow takes no care of me. Ere five days shall have passed, the shirt tail of thy servant will be waving in the breezes of the Nevada. A remnant of it will be nailed upon the highest mountain that he crosses, an emblem of the extremity to which man may be reduced in the land of Ophir. Yet think not, Oh! Elisha, that I would rend my garment for this alone. Verily, I say unto thee, an evil genius hath long pursued me. She hath followed so close upon my footsteps that every thread and fibre of my shirt tail are familiar to hereve. And if, in her pursuit of me, she should gaze upon this relic in the solitary fastness of the mountain, she will at once recognize it, and believing me to have been torn and destroyed by wild beasts, she will retrace her steps, and thus I will escape her.

I go hence, Elisha, unto the town of Sonora, where it has been prophesied that thy servant will heal the sick, and prosper with amazing prosperity. As Moses reared the serpent in the wilderness, for the children of Isreal to look upon and be cured of their infirmities, so will I elevate my tin among the Gentiles, that they may gaze upon it and be made whole. Their offerings of gold and silver will be acceptable unto me, and if they live not afterwards, peradventure they may find treasures in Heaven!

A STEAM MONSTER.—They have gotten up, in Boston, the greatest "Yankee notion" of a steamer that we ever heard of. It is to be of iron, and of the following dimensions: Keel 700 feet in length, deck 500 feet, beam 80 feet, hold 60 feet. The saloon to be 200 feet in length, with accommodations for 8,000 passengers. There are to be sixteen engines, with 5,000 horse power. The maximum speed contemplated is thirty miles per hour, and the ship is expected to make the passage from New York to Liverpool in five days.

CINCINNATI, Jan 31, Flour stagmant, Bulk pork-sides 6c. Provisions declining-

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2. THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE-THE MONROE DOC-

We published vesterday Gen. Cass' brief reply to Mr. Mason on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. We are much surprised at the view taken by the Virginia Senator. The whole world has of a great and comprehensive principle in regard to poraneous interpretation similar to the one now put supon it by the people of this country. Any other interpretation narrows it down from a great principedient, and instead of preventing injustice to the memory of Mr. Monroe, strikes down one of the proudest pillars of his fame.

We understand Mr. Mason to raise this point in protest against the extension of "the system" of the | can continents. At the present time some of them, allied powers to this continent. That system was, says Mr. Mason, "the system by which those powers throne, and which bound the sovereigns to each other to protect each in his throne, because it was legitimate." According to Mr. Mason, the Monroe doctrine has no general application, and "cannot again be resuscitated by the American government, unless the same contingency were to arise which brought it into being." That is, unless the powers of Europe were again to band together for the purpose of upholding each other's rights, and were to attempt to extend their combined operations to this continent. We can never assent to such an interpretation of the Monroe declaration. It robs it of all its virtue. That declaration was intended as a formal and official protest against all European interference in the affairs of this continent (outside of the then existing European colonies or | Maury will delight to honor them. dependencies,) whether that interference was attempted by a "Holy Alliance," or by any single foreign power. The following extract from Mr. Mon-

roe's annual message to Congress in 1823, embraces

his famous declaration:

"In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of much blood and treasure, and matured by the wishood by the practice of his profession in the place | dom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of the emisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.-With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

Here Mr. Monroe makes a two-fold protest :first, against any attempt by the allied powers to extend "their system" to any portion of this hemisphere; and, second, against the interference of any European power for any purpose, in the affairs of those governments whose independence we have acknowledged. We do not think, with Mr. Mason, that Mr. Monroe meant by "the political system of the allied powers" simply that system by which they were banded together to uphold each others rights. We think he obviously meant their system of monarchical government, and aimed his protest against the extension to this continent of monarchical principles. In another portion of the same message Mr. Monroe again speaks of this "political system" of the European powers, and says no one "can believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord." Adopt what? The system by which these powers were "banded together" for mutual protection? or their system of monarchical government? A common sense construction of his language teaches us that Mr. Monroe meant the latter. Any attempt, then, on the part of the European powers, to propagate their principles of government on this side of the Atlantic would be in the face of the Monroe doctrine, and would call for prompt resist-

But Mr. Monroe did not stop here. He went farther, and expressly protested against the interference of any European power, for any purpose whatever, in the affairs of any nation of this hemisphere whose independence we have acknowledged. He did not confine his protest to the combined interference of European powers. He did not confine it to the South American States, although the meditated interference in the affairs of those States was the immediate cause of the protest. He wisely seized upon this meditated interference as the fit occasion for asserting a principle comprehensive enough to embrace the whole hemisphere, and, if maintained in its integrity, calculated to rid the new world of the intrigues and tangling alliances of the old. Confining the declaration to the States "whose independence we have acknowledged" was not confining it to the States then in existence. Every State whose independence we have acknowledged since then, or whose independence we may hereafter acknowledge, comes fairly within the spirit and true intent of the declaration. Nor did Mr. Monroe confine himself to any particular kind of foreign interference. He comprehended every species of interference when he used the language "for the pur- The copper dealers have determined upon an adpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their desting." Mr. Monroe knew that if one kind of interference was permitted, every other kind would follow; and from attempting to settle the disputes of the petty American States, European powers would proceed to engraft upon them monarchical forms of government. To be effective, a protest against foreign interference must be thorough and complete; and such Mr. Monroe certainly designed his to be. It was in this view, that the late interference of England and France in the affairs of St. Domingo was violative of the Monroe doctrine. It was an "interposition for the purpose of controlling" to a certain extent "the destiny" of the two powers on that island-the independence of one of which, at least, we had acknowledged. It was a kind of interference which we cannot safely permit, because sure to be followed

European form of government. As a part of his general plan for staying the progress of European interference in the affairs of the New World, Mr. Monroe laid it down, in the the abutment on which it stands. On the other same message from which we have quoted, "as a side, they are 21 feet lower.

up by attempts to propagate on this continent the

principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." Thus he covered the whole ground, and embraced every method by which foreign nations might attempt to control the destiny of this hemisphere. He protested against all future European colonization on looked upon the Monroe declaration as the assertion | this continent. He protested against a combined effort by European powers to propagate their pothe affairs of this continent. It received a contem- litical system here. And finally, he protested against the interposition of any of these powers in the affairs of any American government for any purpose whatever. If we are wise, we will not atple, intended for all time, to a mere temporary ex- tempt to narrow down the bold and comprehensive stand thus taken by Mr. Monroe against foreign interference. For a quarter of a century, European nations have given to the "Monroe doctrine" the just and liberal interpretation desired regard to the Monroe declaration concerning the by its author, and have refrained, in a remarkable South American republics: That it was simply a degree, from interference in the affairs of the Ameriwe fear, have an "itching palm" for such interference. How unwise then in American statesmen to of continental Europe had been banded together- invite such interference by destroying the efficacy the system which recognized none but a legitimate of that solemn protest which has hitherto provented it in so signal a manner! It is to be hoped that the views of Mr. Mason on this subject will not receive the stamp of public approval.

F. C. Dunnington, Esq.-A writer in the last Democratic Herald suggests to the democracy of Maury county, F. C. Dunnington, Esq., as a suitable person to be placed on the democratic ticket for a seat in the lower branch of the next Legislature. We have known the gentleman thus complimentarily spoken of for many years. He possesses fine talents, is highly esteemed by all who know him for his private worth, and is withall a self-made man. We like to see such men honored. and know that the generous democracy of old

A LETEER FROM GEN. PIERCE.

The following touching letter was written by General Pierce to a personal friend soon after his retirement from the United States Senate on the death of a beautiful and manly boy, his cherished son, in reply to a letter of condolence. A later, and still more melancholy bereavement, gives it an additional interest that all will appreciate. General Pierce writes as a Christian should write, yet as one, who, under the sorrowful circumstances of the case, must also "feel it like a man:"

Concord, New Hampshire, Nov. 30. My Dear Friend : You have been often in my thoughts since I received your affectionate letter of the 10th inst. It was one of the earliest of the kind from my personal friends; soothing and grateour own, which has been achieved by the loss of so ful to me at the time. And it has been pleasant since, to think of you as among those who have truly sympathized with us in this dark hour of

overpowering affliction. Under bereavement like this, how trifling-Oh. how very trifling do most of the cares, and purposes, and plans of this world appear! We can hardly realize how it is, that our hearts have been so engrossed in little matters of the day. We open our eyes, as it were from a dream, upon the realities that are around and before us. We see 'passing away" written upon all things of this world,-We feel that we are mere sojourners, probationers here, and seem to estimate with an approximation to truth the great interests of eternity, as compared with those of time. I do earnestly desire to keep awake to these matters; not to fall into the spell, where, as it were from necessity, we look through a false medium, which places eternity so far off, and gives to the things of time such vast magnitude and disproportionate importance.

I remember well the conversation on our ride to the G., to which I suppose you refer. The convictions of my judgment have long been strong and decided, but the little influence they have had upon my life is a sad illustration of the grave truth "With the heart man believeth unto righteonsness." Our dear boy was ill three weeks, and the last

four days of his life was a period of much suffering. In the midst of our deep sorrow I find inexpressible relief in the thought that "it is well with the child." He said much, to use his own expression, of "the blessed Jesus," especially on the Sabbath.-And now his indefinite impressions and childish fancies are exchanged for full knowledge and never ending fruition. He is, as we firmly believe, "Where no blight falls

On the beautiful rose of youth." He was a bright, affectionate, manly boy-the oride and joy of his father's heart-the light and life of our home. We now feel, and must long continue to feel his loss. We are conscious of his absence at every turn. We weep, but the cup of sorrow is not unmingled with rich consolation.

I have many things to say to you when we meet. Till then, your stricken friend, FRANK, PIERCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mew York, Jan. 31, P. M .- The Africa arrived on Sunday. The French Government has contracted for Tobacco at the following rates: Virginia 96 francs 97 centimes per hundred kellogrammes; Kentucky 71 francs 31 centimes; Maryland 85 francs

Mr. Rives has presented his credentials to Napo-It is reported that a territorial misunderstanding

exists between France and Austria. Kossuth is coming to America again.

Corron-Past two days in better demand for better grades. Sales of the week 43,768 bales. Speculators took 2,360 bales; exporters 6,000 bales; fair Orleans 6d; middling 5 gd; fair Mobile 5 gd; fair Upland 5 d; middling 5 dd. E. Wetherman, of Amsterdam, has failed for

£30,000, owing to the forgeries of Priest. The ship "Provincialist" for Liverpool, with 600 tons of pork, was lost, the crew saved. A large foreign fleet, wind bound in the Mer-

The government of France has contracted for 53 screw steamers, to ply between Cherbourg and

The death of Madais has not been confirmed. The Portuguese tariff is unfavorable to Eng land. M'Henry says wheat is 1d. dearer, flour 3 a6d. higher. Corn quiet. Scotch pig iron 2a3s.

A meeting of the iron and coal masters of Staffordshire and Shropshire has been held, at which they resolved to maintain the prices of last week. Buyers offered £10 15s. for bar iron, but no sales were made for less than £11, regardless of quality. vance of £5 per ton.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE,-The controversy upon the constitutionality of this fine structure is now assuming a new and unusual shape. It is intimated that the U. S. Marshall, some time in February, will be on hand to obey orders, and "abate the nuisance." Then opens the conflict between the high and formidable authorities, the act of Congress making it a national post-route, and the verdict of the U. S. Supreme Court declaring it a

"How will this end?" people up there are asking, and nobody can reply satisfactorily. It is supposed, however, that a new legal question will come up, and thus save out-door trouble.

The Wheeling Times says the structure is over 1,010 feet in length, the span the largest in the world, built at a cost of nearly \$200,000, by a company of capitalists, under a charter obtained in 1847. It is 92 feet above low-water mark, 21 feet wide, and supported by 12 wire cables, each 1,380 feet long and 4 inches in diameter, and each containing 572 strands of No. 10 wire. There is a carriage-way of 17 feet, and two foot-paths, each 3½ feet wide. The towers on the Wheeling side are 158 feet above low-water mark, and 60 feet above

PAINFUL RUMOR.—We understand that a letter has bean received in this city, from San Francisco, California, announcing that intelligence had come down from the mountains to the effect that A. M. Rosborough, Esq., formerly of the Nashville True Whig and well known in this State as a most estimable gentleman, had been murdered in the vicinity of the mines for a large amount of money he was supposed to have in his possession.-Memphis Enguirer, 29th.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT,-Whilst the steamer James Robb was on her way up from New Orleans, a panic was spread among the passengers on board, by the alarm of fire. Mr. Moon who was one of the passengers, and destined for this place, was so severely effected by the panic, that he sank down in a chair and died almost instantly. He had with him a considerable amount of money and valuable baggage, all of which were safely delivered to his relatives in Memphis by the officers of the Robb .- Memphis

The telegraph a few days ago gave an account of the loss of the ship St. George. The following more detailed account will be found inter-

Terrible Disaster at Sea.—A heartrending disaster occurred to the emigrant ship St. George, on her voyage to New York from Liverpool, the particulars of which occupy considerable space in the English papers. The ship was crowded with Irish emigrants, and on the 24th of December took fire at sea, during the prevalence of a terrible storm .-The flames raged with frightful effect, and soon spread through the ship. Eight passengers were suffocated in the smoke before they could reach the deck. The remainder, a large portion of them women and children, assembled on the poop deck, and soon the flames burst out around them.

Thus threatened with death in two of its most terrible forms, the situation of the poor creatures was heartrending in the extreme. Fortunately, at this juncture, the ship Orlando, from Mobile for Havre, hove in sight, and the humane commander and crew made most desperate exertions to save them. The sea ran so high that all the boats were swamped but one, which only carried but five persons at a time. Through the most strenuous exer tions, seventy-six passengers and the crew were

The tempest increasing, the Orlando could do nothing more, and just got clear of the St. George when the latter sunk. Fifteen persons were drowned in going from ship to hip. Eight were suffocated between decks, and twenty-eight persons were either burned or sunk with the ship, making the total loss of life, as far as known, fifty-one souls.

The tempest raged so violently that the Orlando subsequently had all her sails blown away, but succeeded in reaching Havre in cleven days, short of provisions and water.

The St. George had on board 127 emigrant passengers, most Irish, and a crew of 25 men. Capt. Bramson, the commander of the unlucky vessel, did his utmost to save the passengers confided to his charge, and the conduct of Captain White of the Orlando, is worthy of the highest praise. The lifeboat was kept in service for sixty-four hours in plying between the two vessels, by which means 101 out of the 152 souls on board were rescued.

Much sympathy was enlisted on behalf of the survivors, and a subscription for their relief was com-

RACE OF A MADMAN.-John Madden, an Irishman, living in Warren, while in a state of delivium tremens, on Thursday morning of last week, left his family of children whom the mother had entrusted to his charge for a few days, and taking off his boots and stockings, and coat, which he left by the way side, ran from Warren to Spencer, a distance of twelve miles, before being overtaken, although immediately after he left he was hotly pursued with horses and carriages. The race occurred during the severe storm of that morning, and when Madden was overtaken, his feet and legs were badly frozen, and his feet much lacerated by contact with the frozen earth. His flight through West Brookfield, Brookfield and East Brookfield, in the face of the storm and almost in a state of nudity, is described as frightful, while his speed was almost that of a deer. He was taken back to Warren, and upon being asked where he was going, he said he "guessed he was going to sign the pledge."-Barre Gazetta.

The Cincinnati Enquirer thus burlesques the old musty claims that are being constantly trumped up against the government:

CLAIM FOR NOAH'S ARK.—We see it intimated that a claim is about to be urged before Congress for indemnity to the direct heirs of the Honorable Mister Noah, who, it will be recollected, had his big boat badly stoved during high water, a long while ago, upon one of the bars of the Rocky Mountains. This comes from the war with Mexico and the acquisition of California, which, of course, brought into the possession of our Government the point of country where the accident happened with all its responsibilities. As the claim will be well authenticated, and large enough to warmly interest the attention of Congress, there are high hopes among the petitioners that it will go through quickly. The stock is now greatly above par, and rising. None but those who can vote it through are allowed to buy.

COMMERCIAL.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 1. Corron.-The Africa's news received Monday night, gave additional firmness to the market, and sales were made of about 200 bales at 714a8 65. Other sales were made, the character of which had not transpired when we left the mar-

New Orleans, Jan. 28 .- The entire sales of Cotton in New Orleans on Friday, amounted to 10,000 bales. A decline of an eighth of a cent had taken place. Middling was quoted at from 9 to 93% cents. The sales of the week comprised 49,000 bales. New York, Jan 31, A. M.-Flour-Sales of 4,500 bbls,

State \$5 43a5 50. Coux-Sales of 8,000 bushels white at 70c. Pork heavy. Lard dull.

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

Arriver.-Feb. 1, Shipper, Burksville; Tempest, Paducah. DEPARTURES.-Jan. 81, Mustang, Paducah; Feb. 1, Ship per, Paducah; Senator, Paducah; Toledo, No. 2, Paducah; John Simpson, Cincinnati.

River still receding at this point, with about three and a half feet on Harpeth.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS. We are requested to say that A. B. & C. W. ROBERT-SON, who were burned out by the late fire, on College st., have taken Store No. 16, South side of the Square, near Nichol's corner, where they would be pleased to see their friends and castomers. Where they have and are constantly receiving large additions to their stock, direct from the nanufactures, East, lately purchased by one of the firm for their regular spring sales, which they are now determined. under the circumstances, to sell wholesale and retail at unusually low prices to close out the entire stock. feb2-11

ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. S. CHARLES AND D. T. ASH, MANAGERS. Second night of the Re-engagement of Miss Eliza Logan,

ATEDNESDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 2nd, will be presented the Tragic play of The Stranger—
Mrs. Haller, Miss E. Logan—Stranger, Mr. Ash—Baron
Steinfort, Mr. J.S. Charles...... Comic Song by Mr. Irwin....
To conclude with the comedy of Simpson & Co.—Peter
Simpson, Mr. Logan—Bromley, Mr. Charles—Mrs. Simpson,
Mrs. Cantor. Admission—Box and Parquette 75 cents—Second Tier 50 cents—Colored Box 50 cents—Colored Gallery 25c.

Doors open at 1 to 7-Curtain will rise at 1 past 7.

FOR PADUCAH.—The regular packet ODD FELLOW, J. C. LEAKE, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on Wednesday the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock. A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to feb2 A. HAMILTON, Agent. J. T. NATHURST

ROOFER AND MANUFACTURER Of Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition. DEEM it unnecessary for me to say anything in favor of this mode of Roofing; the constant increase of its popularity for the last seven years that it has been tested in nearly all parts of the Union, is the best evidence of its utility and value. The roof shows for itself Office in Spruce Street, second door from Cedar st., in Moore's block.

SALT.-1,000 Bbls No. 1 Kanawha Salt, for sale by jaus

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE MUTUAL PROVECTION INSURANCE Co., Nashville, January 31st, 1858. THE Trustees, in accordance with the Charter, submit the following statement of the business of the Compafor the year ending the 31st December, 1852, to wit : By amount reserved on the 1st January, 1858.

to provide for unexpired risks " Interest account By Premium rec'd., Fire Depart., \$27,317 96 84,078 39 9,169 07—70,564 42

To Expenses at home \$5,458 84 " do of Agencies 4,921 15
" Losses paid—Fire Department 96,146 39 Marine do 21,978 87 2,017.91 To Re-insurance and relinquished 2,483 50

rights To Interest on Guaranty Capital 864 00-63,867 17 Balance Profits of the year \$27,100 97 ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. Bills Receivable \$36,464.78 In the hands of Agents 12,881 62 Open accounts due 1st inst

Cash in hand

2,592 39 60,315 97 It will be perceived that the premiums received the last year are \$6,476 82 less than the preceding year, whilst the profits have increased \$2,514.70. The apparent reduction our receipts was caused by the withdrawal of three Agencies during the year. Our business at home and at our three remaining Agencies is evidently rapidly increasing. The Board have this day declared a dividend of 6 cent on the "Accumulated Capitai" payable to the holders of scrip on demand; also a dividend of 15 per cent on the earned premiums up to and inclusive of the 81st day of December last, for which scrip will be issued as heretofore. The annual election for nine Trustees and three Inspectors of the next election will be holden at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 8th proximo. Each \$50 of accumulated script, and each \$50 of unexpended premiums—also, each a share of "Guaranty Capital" will entitle the holder to one vote.

C. J. F. WHARTON, See'y.

COACH MAKING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the old stand of C. T. Watson, No. 34 Deaderick st., where they intend to carry on COACH MAK-ING in all its branches. We will keep constantly on hand an assortment of Carriages, which we will dispose of on reasonable terms. Carriages of every description made to order promptly. Repairing done on reasonable terms, and the public may rely upon getting their work when promised Work entrusted to us will be warranted to be of the best workmanship and materials.

SMITH'S WOKK executed in the best manner on liberal enced HORSE SHOERS, and the public may rely on getting their horses shod in the neatest manner. All work entrusts to our care will be under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietors, and no pains of expense spared to give satisfaction to all. We respectfully solicit from the public a

liberal share of their patronage. CRAM & SHEPHFRD. CHARLES W. SMITH,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 51, COLLEGE STREET. SCHOOL, Law, Medical, Religious and Miscellaneous Books, Also, Blank Books and Stationery, at lowest Country Merchants, and School Teachers supplied on the most favorable terms. THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE 69. OF PA.

A. J. GHLLITT, Sec'y. J. R. RUTHERFORD, PIES. Capital \$250,000 ! (Office on Columstreet, over the Mutual Protection Ins. Co.) W H.L take five risks in Radicel amounts on city or country property. Policies issued and Losses ad-justed and metat the office in Nashville.

REPERENCES-L. J. Levy. Philadel. ** Girard* W. Dennie & Sons Rev. Mexander Campbell, Bethany, Va. Patrick'& Brand, Hankers, Pittsburg, W. H. Burrough, Irving Honse, New York,

G. W. Copelen, Cincinnati, JOHN G. FERGUSON. Nashville, February 2, 1853-oni NOTICE. In consequence of the Fire on Friday morn-

ing, we are compelled to suspend business for some ime, but will commence again as soon as we can procure a suitable house, of which due notice will be given. In the meantime we hope our friends who are indebted to us, and to Ewin, Brown & Co., will come forward and settle up without delay, that we may meet our own engagements promptly We can be found at No. 1s, on the square - John Nichol's We would also take this occasion to 'express our grateful

thanks to those who have kindly favored us and our predecessors with their patronage; to the Fire Companies and citizens, to whose exertions we are mainly indebted for what of our goods were saved, and to those kind friends who sympathise with us in our loss,

DHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS—MR. EVANS. agaged by us to attend to the Prescription Department of our house. Our friends may rely upon their Prescriptions being compounded with accuracy and neatness, and with the purest and most select medicines

Orders, by day or night, will be promptly attended to. CURREY & MARTIN, No. 35, Union Street.

HERRMAN S. SARONI, Professor of Vocal Music, Instrumental Music and

Composition. Thans.—One Dollar a Lesson, payable quarterly. Letters addressed as above, will meet with prompt attention.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Opposite Sewance House, College st, No 23,

TRESH ARRIVALS. -25 bbls St. Louis Flour, best brand; 5 bbls St. Louis Golden Syrup; 50 kits No 1 and 2 Mackerel;

20 nests Tubs; 10 bxs Loaf Sugar, No 1; 10 bbls Loaf Sugar; 10 bbls Powdered Sugar; 1,000 Sugar cured Beef canv'd; 10 dozen Zink Washboards; 100 boxes 14 and 14 boxes Star Candles, 50 bbls Ohio Irish Potatoes; 50 bags R. W. Flour; 25 bbls Sugar House Molasses;

30 bbls Cider Vinegar; 800 His Fine Teas in Metalic Sacks; 100 " " " Chests; 200 bbls Kanawha Salt; 100 sacks fine Salt; 50 bbis and half bbis Molasses; In store and for sale low for cash by R. F. BELL.

SUNDRIES.—50 kegs assorted size Nails; 50 kits No 1 and 2 Mackerel; 30 nest Wash Tubs; Also many others articles in the grocery line which will be R. F. BELL, College St, sold low for eash. No. 23, Opposite Sewanee House. IQUORS .- 5 halfpipes United V. and P. H. Brandy;

10 casks fine Port and Madeira Wine; pipes Superior Holland Gin; bbls old distilled Tenn Whisky very fine I but superior Irish Whisky, fine article; " Scotch 10 bbls Old Bourbon

20 bbls New York Brandy; 10 bbls New York Gin; 20 dozen Demijohns, assorted sizes.
For sale by R. F. BELL, College St., No. 23, opposite Sewance House.

TIME SALE OF GROCERIES. N WEDNESDAY the 2nd February, 1858, we will offer n liberal terms at Public Sale : 100 Hogsheads Prime New Sugar; 50 Packages Refined Sugar; 500 Kegs Shoenberger's Nails, assorted nos.; 25 Casks Weeding and Grubbing Hoes;

500 Boxes Glassware, assorted; 500 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, all grades; 100,000 Regalia and Principee Cigars 10 Barrels Schultz's XX Pale Ale—fresh; 20 Cans Fresh Baltimore Oysters, do; 100 Bundles Wrapping Paper—all sizes; 100 Reams Letter Paper; 100 Barrels "Wagner's" Whisky; 59 do Common Rectified do:

With various other articles,

The goods will be put up in our usual quantities.
Terms of Sale.—All sums under \$200 Cash. All sums over \$200, four months for approved endorsed notes payable in one of the city Banks. NASHVILLE LADIES COLLEGE-MASONIC HALL CHARLES HESS, PROFESSOR IN THE MUSICAL DEPART-MENT. Pupils will be charged from the time they enter the Musical Department until the end of the Session. In case of sickness, a reasonable deduction will be allowed. Every pupil will receive three lessons a week; the third of which will be devoted exclusively to the Theory of Music.

Arrangements have been made by which pupils may practice twice a week under the superintendance of a compe-

TERMS.—For Instruction on the Piano, for a session of 5 months \$30 00. For Instruction on the Guitar, for a session of 5 months,

For Instruction in Vocalization, for a session of 5 months, For Instruction in Singing by Note in Classes, for a session of 5 months, \$10 00.

No extra charge for the use of Instruments.
The next Session commences February 1st, 1853. OPERA GLASSES.—We have a few elegant Opera Glasses, which we will tell at reduced prices. MYERS & McGILL.

THE CITY.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Gazette contains a notice of the change of proprietorship and editorship of that paper. Messrs. Cameron, Haynes & Co., have sold out the entire establishment to Baptist, Laird, Bell & Co. John A. McEwen, Esq., retires as editor and is succeeded by Jas. D. Maney, Esq. We part with Mr. Mc-Ewen with regret. He is a gentleman of decided talent and accomplishment, amiable and courteous in all his relations, and well deserving the reputation he has acquired. We sincerely wish him continued success in his profession. Mr. Maney, the successor of Mr. McEwen, is a young gentleman of talent, and we doubt not, will fill the chair editorial with usefulness to the public and reputation to himself. The retiring address of Mr. McEwen, as also the Salutatory of the new Editor, are conceived and written in the true spirit.

The American has an article on State Convention, Candidates, &c.

The True Whig has an article on "the speeches of Cass and Mason-the Mouroe Doctrine." It is evident that the whig press are seeking to fritter down the real Americanism of this Doctrine, and to accomplish that object are at their usual habit of quoting the dissenters of the democratic party. It may suit the purposes of mere partyism to "make a fuss" of the fact that Cass and Mason differ in their construction of the Monroe doctrine, but the people would much prefer to have a silling of the doctrine itself and a thorough examination of the propriety of maintaining and upholding it. This doctrine is too vital in its importance, and too serious in the consequences involved in it, to be debased to a mere party topic.

The Banner contains quite lengthy extracts from the speeches of Cass and Butler upon the subject of the Monroe Doctrine. Our neighbor's object like that of the True Whig, seems to be the exposure of these differences between democrats. The whigh party is really a curious organization. Notwith-HORSE SHOEING .- We have in our employ experi- standing the fact that their want of sympathy with the popular pulse has prevented, and ever will prevent, whigs from attaining permanent power on this government, they will blindly persist in their partyism. Like a herd of buffaloes that jump over a precipice, just because their leader did so first, the whig party seems irresistibly impelled in the same direction of anti-democratic principles originated by the old federal party, and thus give auother verification of that old maxim, that what is bred in the bone will live in the flesh. The attempt to square the circle, to change the laws of gravitation, to wash a negro white, will be successful about the same time that the while party is dem-

> We call attention to the advertisement of the Insurance Co., of Penn., John G. Ferguson, agent,-This is an old and well established company.

Col. Joseph C. Guild speaks to-night at the Court House. The public are invited to attend.

Music.-In our advertising columns will be found the eard of Mr. Saroni, music teacher. Mr. S. eujoys a very high reputation as a teacher, and will doubtless meet with generous encouragement in Nashville. During the past year, he has been engaged in the Female Seminary at Ashwood, from which place he brings the highest testimonials of his professional ability.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

5TH VOL. BANGROFT.

W. T. BERRY & CO. bave this day received: FIFTH VOL. BANCROFT'S UNITED STATES. * Together with a supply of the previous Volumes, W. T. B. & Co. have also just received :-

THE WRITINGS OF LEVI WOODGURY, Sr. THE LIFE OF JUDGE STORY, 2v. THE CLIFFORD FAMILY: A Tule of the Old Dominion. By one of her Daughters. ANTHON'S LATIN DICTIONARY

jan31.

ABBOTT'S CHILD AT HOME. BRITISH ELOQUENCE

W. T. BERRY & CO. have just received-SELECT BRITISH ELOQUENCE-Embracing the best Speeches entire of the most eminent Orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries; with Sketches of their Lives; an Estimate of their Genius, and Note, Critical and Explanatory. By Chauncey A. Goodrich, D.D.

Professor in Yale College. In one large octavo volume,

In this carefully prepared volume, we have an important contribution to rhetorical literature. Containing the speeches of the great British orators which are regarded as the master pieces of their respective authors-a memoir of each orator, showing the leading events of his public life, and the distinctive characteristics of his oratory-an historical introduction to each of his speeches, explaining the circumstances of the case, the states of the parties and the exact point at issue-an analysis of the longer speeches in side notes and a large body of critical and explanatory notes, together with translations of the pessages quoted from foreign languages, it leaves nothing to be desired as a text book of the political and forensic elequence of Great Britain. The copious and valuable memoirs and notices by the editor, makes this less a compilation than an original work. The manner in which he has performed his task is a model of accurate and thorough aditorship. He has omitted nothing which the most exacting student could demand for the elucidation of the subjected in hand, without ever being tempted to induige in superfluous details. A great mass of attractive information is thus pro. sented, and in a style of singular clearness, strength and elegance. It is rarely that such profound scholarship, sound judgment, refined taste and vigorous expression, are devoted to the critical preparation for the press of the standard production of other writers.

W. T. B. & Co. have also just received-HARPER'S MAGAZINE, 5 vols, cloth.

INGERSOLL'S HISTORY OF THE SECOND WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRI-TAIN, (Second Series.) HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL FLAG OF THE UNI-

TED STATES. By Schuyler Hamilton, Captain United

FIRST LARRE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c., FOR 1953,

BY J. F. DUNTON. ON TUESDAY, February 8, and THURSDAY, Febru 10, I will offer for sale at nuction an extensive lot of beautiful Spring and Summer Goods, just now received consisting of Berage de Laine, Lawns, Brocade Silks, Satin de Cheue, beautiful Mantilias, Alpacca, figured and plain, Gros-de Rhine Silks, Irish Linen, Black, Mixed and White Hose, Gloves of every description, Brown and Bleached Don tic, Drillings, Apron Checks, Shirting Checks, English, French and American Prints, Gingham, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces, and Inserting and Edging, Fancy Dress Goods; French and German Cloths, and Doe skin Cassimere, Suspenders, Linea Table Cloths, Toweling, Napkins, Union Diaper, Buckles, Buttons, Spool Thread, Sewing Silk, Flax Thread, Corset Laces, Shoe Laces, Capnet, Bulbinet, Jaconet, B. Muslin, Bed Ticking, Flannels, Sattinet, Vestings, Needles, Hair Pins, Combs, Looking Glasses, Fishhooks, Jewsharps, Cottonades, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fan-cy Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk Cravats, French, Euglish and German Merinos, Cambric, in all colors, Extra Turkey Red Handkerchiefs; Alpaca Serges, Drap d'ete, Scarlet ground Prints, Jeans, Nankeens, Curtain Muslin, Knives, Forks, Scissors, etc., with Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c. The stock being a very large and beautiful one. I would say that both the city and country buyers would find it to their

interest to attend this sale. janco J.F. DUNTON. FUTURE, SALES February, —22 & 24 March, 8, 9 & 10—22 & 24 April. 5 & 7—19, 20 & 21 May, 8 & 5—21, 23—28&20 | Oct. 4 & 5—6 & 13—20 & 27 June,7 & 9-21, 28-28 & 80 Nov. 1 & 2-8 & 10-17& 2

SILK AND LINEN HANKERCHIEF'S,...

Just received a superior lot of Silk and Liner Pocket
Handkerchiefs, and for sale by MYERS & McGILL. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, College St., one door from the Square.

BOYS SHIRTS.-Just received another supply of Shirts for Boys, and for sale by MYERS & McGILL. AFETY FUZE.-100,000 feet Safety Fuze, for sale

W. H. GORDON & CO. jans